

The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

At No. 4 North Tenth Street, Richmond, Va. Entered January 27, 1903, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter, under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 3 cents a copy.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH is sold at 5 cents a copy.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail—50 cents a month; \$5.00 a year; \$2.50 for six months; \$1.50 for three months.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH by mail \$2.00 a year.

The DAILY TIMES-DISPATCH, including Sunday, in Richmond and Manchester, by carrier, 12 cents per week or 60 cents per month.

The SUNDAY TIMES-DISPATCH, by carrier, 8 cents per week.

The WEEKLY TIMES-DISPATCH, \$1.00 a year.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1903.

Secession "Then and Now."

The Colombian Republic has made earnest protest to Great Britain against the action of the United States government toward Panama, claiming that "the main responsibility for the secession of Panama lies with the United States government, firstly, by fomenting the separatist spirit of which, there seems to be clear evidence; secondly, by hastily acknowledging the independence of the revolted province; and, finally, by preventing the Colombian government from using proper means to repress the rebellion."

As if that were not severe enough, the protest goes on to say in conclusion that "the hastiness in recognizing the new government is under these circumstances all the more surprising to the Colombian government, as they recollect the energetic opposition of Washington to the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Confederates by the Powers during the civil war."

But the Colombian authorities seem to forget that it makes a great difference whose ox is gored. The Southern States had greater cause for secession than had the little State of Panama, and the Southern States had the constitutional right to secede; a right which each and every State reserved to itself when the Union was formed; a right which Mr. Charles Francis Adams says was recognized in all parts of the Union in the early days of the republic; and a right about which there was at best an honest difference of opinion among men at the time that the South withdrew. In those days, however, secession was regarded at Washington as a high crime and misdemeanor. Those who seceded were called rebels and traitors, and, as the Colombian protest says, "there was energetic opposition to the acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Confederates by the powers of the world."

But, manifestly, sentiment at Washington has undergone a radical change since that time. Secession in Panama is regarded as a righteous and honorable thing, and if the government at Washington did not actually foment strife and encourage the State of Panama to secede, it was at least very prompt to recognize the act of secession, and to recognize the secession government before it was out of its swaddling clothes.

However, Panama has seceded and set up for itself. The new republic has been recognized by the United States government, and all the protests which Colombia can make will amount to nothing.

Baul, the King of Israel, once said to David, the shepherd boy, "I have played the fool." When a man plays the fool, there is no escape from the consequences. The only thing that he can do is to take his medicine and endure it. The same is true of a nation. The same is true of Colombia.

The Colombian Senate "played the fool," and like the dog in the fable lost everything by being too greedy. Panama played smart and seceded, and secession is always right—when it succeeds.

The Monroe Family.

Among the renowned men of the United States James Monroe is entitled to be remembered as one of the greatest. Biographical details are not necessary here. He had none of the qualities that dazzle mankind, yet, alone with many other distinctions, he was twice Governor of Virginia, twice President of the United States, and was the promulgator of the Monroe doctrine and one of the chief agents under Jefferson in the purchase of Louisiana. In his old age—that is, in 1826—he presided over the Virginia Constitutional Convention, and in 1831 died at the home of his son-in-law, S. L. Gouverneur, in New York.

It was never intended that his last earthly resting place should be elsewhere than in Virginia, but the removal of his body was postponed and postponed until 1826. Then the State had it brought to Richmond and interred in Hollywood Cemetery, which had been established only some thirteen or fourteen years. The funeral pageant was worthy the subject, and marked a memorable day in the annals of the city.

The Monroe section was laid off on what was then the extreme western part of Hollywood. The spot chosen is on high ground, overlooking the river and the Chesterfield shore. There were few graves in that part of the cemetery in 1826, but they are thick thereabout now, and in close proximity to him lie President Tyler and Commodore Maury. Some hundreds of yards westward, in what was then a farmer's field, but is now a beautiful sec-

tion of "the new part" of Hollywood, President Davis is buried.

Mr. Monroe married Miss Eliza Kortright of New York, and she is said to have been a woman of great beauty and staidness. In Paris, to which city she accompanied her husband, she was called "La Belle Americaine." At the court of St. James she was also for some time a distinguished figure, and at the White House she followed the custom of Dolly Madison in what was called "drawing rooms." She is described as very dignified in appearance, and as receiving her guests attired in ruby velvet, her two daughters by her side.

At Oak Hill, in Loudoun county, Va., Mrs. Monroe and Mrs. Gouverneur were buried, and their bodies will to-day be transferred to Hollywood, there to rest beside the husband and father.

The Legislature is to be commended for its action in causing these remains to be brought to Richmond. It is proper that they should be placed by the side of those of Mr. Monroe. They were his loved ones, and he brought great honor upon this, his native State. "Honest and brave," Mr. Jefferson described him. After a life spent in the highest stations of public life, he died poor, unselfish spirit, true patriot and trustworthy statesman that he was.

The Use of Gas.

What is said to be the largest plant in the world for manufacturing water gas has just been established near Baltimore, and is to be used for supplying the Monumental City, in connection with the coal gas from the Maryland Steel Company's works. Other improvements in the electric light first began to be used there were many persons who believed and said that gas was "doomed," but the contrary appears to be true.

More gas is "consumed" now than ever before. It is still in great demand as an illuminant, and year by year it grows in popularity for heating purposes.

The coal famine last winter caused many persons to acquaint themselves with the practical workings of gas stoves—persons who probably never would have thought of them otherwise. The result has been largely to promote the demand for gas as a heater. That, we are told, was the consequence here in Richmond, and we dare say it was the same in other cities. The difficulty in procuring household servants, experienced in every part of this county, also contributes to the demand for gas. The average housekeeper who must do her own cooking prefers gas if it be readily attainable at a reasonable cost. It may be that a time will come when electricity can be safely and cheaply furnished for heating purposes, but that time is not yet. So far from it we hear of improvements being made in the gas manufacturing plants of many cities.

Richmond, we believe, can get along very well indeed for the present with her manufacturing plant, but the city lacks storage capacity. The two gas holders upon which it depends are not sufficient. They ought to be big enough to keep on hand a supply to meet the not impossible contingency of the break down of machinery at the gas works.

There is a complaint, too, of the lack of proper pressure upon the burners in many localities here, which evil might be abated, if not cured, by the city's having a greater storage capacity for the gas it makes.

We know that there are almost innumerable calls upon the city treasury, and we would not hurry the Council into any expenditure that could be safely postponed, but it occurs to us that this is a matter that ought to be scrupulously kept in mind.

If more holding room be as badly needed as we are told that it is, provision ought to be made against the time, when further procrastination will be dangerous. When future expenses are considered, let due thought be given to this subject! So long as gas consumption continues to increase this question will not down; nor ought the Council to be willing to go to the extreme danger point before taking action.

Cotton Exports.

The preliminary statement for October exports just sent out from Washington shows that cotton exported in that month amounted in value to \$60,233,412, against \$42,000,000 in October, 1902, and \$46,000,000 in October 1901. The total quantity exported during the month was 594,540,872 pounds, being an average price of something more than ten cents a pound.

With the exception of October, 1900, when the exports of cotton amounted to \$60,474,473, the shipments in October, 1903, broke the record, and it is possible that later reports will show that the total in dollars and cents was even greater than the preliminary figures indicate.

Taking the entire year, it is stated that the value of cotton exports will average \$1,000,000 a day for each business day of the year, making a total for the twelve months ending with October of \$290,463,314. These figures, it is further stated, either those of the first fiscal year or those of the year ending October 31st, show a larger total in value than in any preceding year in the history of the country.

Since the figures for October came in there has been a still further rise in the price of cotton, and the Southern planters are getting the benefit of it. It is a magnificent exhibit for the South, and means that the South is richer than ever before in her history.

The Sheltering Arms.

Among the many noble charitable institutions of Richmond, none is more deserving, none is more worthy of public support than the Sheltering Arms Hospital. It is, indeed, one of the most distinctively charitable institutions in the State, for it cares for the sick and wounded without any charge whatever, and it is doing a grand work under many difficulties.

Nor is it charity confined to citizens of Richmond. It cares for the afflicted from all parts of the State, and it is to be hoped that the Legislature will find a way to make the appropriation asked for.

The case of Father Ciringione, an Italian priest of New York, is curious to have occurred in a great city. His disappearance from home last Friday, and was searched for in every direction, but could not be found. On Monday he appeared on East Fifty-first Street and was taken in charge by a policeman. He was raving wildly in Italian, and as far as could be gathered from his disconnected statements he had been kidnapped, drugged, robbed and subjected to other cruel treatment. He says two men came to him on Friday and asked him to go with them to the station-house. They represented themselves as detectives and led him into a cellar, where he was bound and gagged and kept three days. They took from him \$70 of his own money and \$300 belonging to his sister, besides other valuables. For many hours the man who held him prisoner kept a revolver pointed at his head. The result of all this was to put a strain upon his nerves which left him almost demented. His jailer, he says, was not a countryman of his. Eventually he was led, blindfolded, into the street and turned loose.

Father Ciringione, it is believed, has incurred the enmity of some Italians about Williamsbridge by a crusade against vice. He had received several threatening letters and reported them to the police. The capture and kidnapping followed.

Baltimore has had what was thought to be a case of "hazing" in the city's high school. There has been a long and exciting investigation into the matter, and it turns out now that there really was no hazing, only a sudden and spontaneous explosion of anger on the part of the girls against one of their number. The girl in question was charged by them with "peaching," and many of her schoolmates followed her from school and down the street and into a store and laid hands on her with something like violence. Of course, they all regret it now. It is understood that the School Board will not dismiss any of the pupils. All of them were supposed to be guilty had been suspended for a week.

A question now under discussion in Washington and in the public prints is whether the army transport service is a luxury or not. No matter what the fact is, that service is not going to be abolished. The Panama affair, indeed, will make it more necessary than ever before for the government to have at hand vessels of its own in which it may move troops hither and thither. True, no occasion has yet arisen to send any part of the army to Panama, but in dealing with those people and the Colombians no man can tell what is going to happen. So we think those who hold positions on the transports need not begin to feel "shaky" yet.

A most virulent and fatal form of diphtheria exists in the Fifth District of Baltimore county, Md., but extraordinary efforts are being made to check it. No public funeral services over the victims of the disease are allowed. Antitoxin is being used freely, both among those who are affected with the disease and among those who are liable to be affected.

The man who is not prepared for the present cold wave can't complain that he did not have ample notice of its coming. The weather prophets have been telling us of it for several weeks.

In answer to those who are cutting up about the Panama affair, the President may reply that he can recognize a good thing when he sees it.

So far as our information goes, we are prepared to say that Speaker Cannon is the first man to wield the gavel in the House with his left hand.

Miss Goelet's new name is not quite so hard to pronounce as the old one, but there is considerable outlandishness in the way of spelling it.

The Barkdale law is not at all popular with some of the gentlemen who were refused the opportunity to vote on its amendment.

What has Ecuador got to do with this Ishimian business? The first thing she knows she, like Colombia, will be squelched.

Somehow a Princess Anne county duck hunt does not attract near as much attention now as when G. Cleveland was President.

An Arkansas man who weighed 34 pounds died last week of inflammatory rheumatism. He had acres of sches.

After a hard struggle the weather clerks seem to have knocked out the good old Indian summer time.

Canada has gotten so wrought up about that Alaska business she is threatening to boycott the St. Louis Exposition.

Shoe dealers and shoe makers are never caught in the act of discouraging a street car strike.

Even the Turkeys are getting ready for this Thanksgiving, in their own peculiar way.

About now look out for terrible reports of the scarcity of fat turkeys.

Personal and General.

William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet, will give his first lecture at Yale tomorrow morning, taking as his subject "The Intellectual Revival in Ireland."

Otto Ritter van Krumhaar, the Austrian nobleman and painter, has just arrived in New York to pay his second visit to the United States, of which he is an ardent and sincere admirer.

Miss Gail Treat, of East Orange, N. J., has been appointed by the founder governor general of the United States of the Hereditary Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors to succeed Mrs. Henrietta Dana Skinner, of Michigan.

The Astors are gradually disposing of their real estate holdings in the tenement district of New York. Several parcels have been sold in the past four or five years, and the last week a big block in the second section was disposed of.

Colonel Percival C. Pope, marine commandant of the Charleston Navy Yard, has officially relinquished his command to Colonel Kelton, having been transferred to Mare Island, San Francisco. Colonel Kelton is the commandant of the marine corps there.

THE DRINK OF THE HEALTHY, WEALTHY and WISE

LEPTON'S TEAS

AT ALL GROCERS'

VA. AND N. C.

Their Troops at Chickamauga. A Correction.

Editor of THE TIMES-DISPATCH: Until last night that I had made one statement in my late history report which, unintentionally does injustice to North Carolina, and I take this, the very first, opportunity afforded to correct that error.

In referring to North Carolina's claim as to Chickamauga, I said:

"Virginia was at Chickamauga, too, along with North Carolina, and represented by a much larger number of troops."

At the time I wrote this, I had been unable to find any complete statement of the different Confederate commands at Chickamauga, but I had seen in a report of that battle, written by a North Carolinian, that there were only five North Carolina regiments there. I knew that Longstreet's corps was there, and, of course, that Pickett's division belonged to that corps, but I did not know until last night that this Virginia division did not accompany its corps on that occasion, and my ignorance of this last fact caused me to make the foregoing mistake. I found last night for the first time, in volume 12 of the Southern Historical Papers (1884) what purports to be complete record, compiled by the War Records Office, of the organization of the "Army of Tennessee" at the battle of Chickamauga. This report has a footnote stating that "Pickett's division was left in Virginia." If this was the case (as I presume it was), then this report further shows that there were only two regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery from Virginia at Chickamauga; and hence, it follows there were fewer troops there from Virginia than from North Carolina.

All of the other material statements in my report, as to numbers and movements of troops, as taken from official documents, referred to by me, and I believe they are correct in all respects, I do not claim to be infallible, however, and if I find that I have committed any other error, I will most cheerfully correct it.

I take this opportunity of saying publicly what I have so frequently said privately, that the preparation of that report was by no means a self-imposed or congenial task to me, but was undertaken and performed only in the discharge of what seemed to me, and to others, an imperative duty, devolving upon me as the chairman of the History Committee of the Grand Camp of Confederate Veterans of Virginia. I have discharged that duty to the best of my ability, impelled only by an earnest desire to do absolute justice, and by that love and State pride which should animate the breast of every son for his mother State.

Respectfully, GEORGE L. CHRISTIAN.

Cattle Quarantine.

The State Veterinarian issues the following notice to cattlemen, railroad companies and others doing business in Virginia:

Blackburg, Va., Nov. 12, 1903. From November 1, 1903, to January 31, 1904, inclusive, cattle from the quarantined district of the State of Virginia will be moved for purposes other than immediate slaughter, to the non-infected area within the State of Virginia, after inspection and upon written permission by an Inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, or a duly authorized inspector of the State of Virginia.

The following bureau inspectors will inspect cattle at the points named below, viz:

Dr. J. M. Goode, at Roanoke, Va.; Dr. G. C. Faville, at Norfolk; Dr. Yingling, at Union Cross Yards, Richmond, and Dr. C. C. Henshaw, at Lynchburg, Va.

If the Boards of Supervisors of the different counties wish to have local men appointed to do this inspecting, in order to move cattle to the non-infected area of the State, local inspectors to be appointed at the expense of the counties where the inspecting is done, then the names and addresses of these men who are recommended by the supervisors to do this work, should be sent to the office of the State Veterinarian at Blackburg, Va., at once, in order that said local inspectors may be instructed, duly authorized and appointed by the Board of Control of the State of Virginia to inspect cattle from the quarantined district of the State, and when said cattle are found to have no ticks on them, then the inspector may give a written permission allowing these cattle to be moved across the quarantine line.

J. G. FERNEYHOUGH, State Veterinarian.

GOVERNOR SPEAKING TO KANSAS CITY

Governor and Mrs. A. J. Montague left for Kansas City over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at 2:10 o'clock P. M. yesterday, where to-morrow night His Excellency will be the principal speaker at the annual dinner of the Commercial Association.

A committee from the organization, which is one of the most famous commercial institutions of the West, will greet the Governor and Mrs. Montague at 8:10 to-night, and escort them in a special fast train across the State to their return here about Monday.

Build a Factory.

A new bid for public patronage is offered by the Southern Hospital Supply Company (Incorporated). This hospital organization has purchased the good will, plants, patents and all other things of the late George W. Euker Company, manufacturers of hospital furniture, surgical instruments and electrical apparatus, under patents granted Mr. Euker. A large factory is in contemplation at Richmond, Va.

Officers of the Southern company are: Messrs. E. O. Meyer, president; Dr. Boyce D. Brooker, vice-president; C. L. Dorris, secretary and treasurer; and George W. Euker, general manager.

Finance Committee.

The Council Committee of Finance held a regular meeting last night, and transacted considerable business of a routine nature, operating under behind closed doors, and nothing was given out for publication.

Richmonders in New York.

(Special to THE TIMES-DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Nov. 17.—Waldorf J. T. Carneal and wife, Vendome, L. R. Goode and wife, Holland, H. L. Wood, Marlborough, S. Cohn and wife, St. Denis, H. G. Davis, A. C. Martin, Metropolitan, and Mrs. E. E. Empire, R. C. Dyer and wife, Broadway Central, W. A. Hirschfeld, Hoffman, L. B. Bragg, Herald Square, W. C. Whittier, York, J. C. Miller and wife.

DENIAL OF THE C. & O.

Has Not Decided to Make No Contest Over Taxes Assessed by the City.

WILL MOST LIKELY DO SO

President Stevens Expected Here Friday or Saturday—Matter of Removal in Doubt.

At the office of President George W. Stevens, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway yesterday afternoon, it was denied that the company had decided to make no contest over the amount of taxes it will be required to pay to the city of Richmond since the action of the Council in repealing the resolution curtailing the railway taxes. On the contrary, it was stated that the company will in all probability contest the matter. Mr. Wickham, the counsel for the company, had left the city when a reporter called at his office to get a statement from him on the subject.

It was further stated that the company had not decided to retain its general offices in this city, and that as a matter of fact the matter is still pending and undetermined, so far as now known. No authoritative statement on this point can be had until the return of President Stevens, who is expected home about Friday or Saturday. It is true that many of the employees are hopeful that the offices will not be removed from this city, but nothing is known as to the final settlement of the questions.

Grave constitutional questions are involved in the suggestion that the company may by law secure the distribution of the taxes assessable against it among the cities and counties along its line, rather than having to pay all the taxes on rolling stock, etc., at its domicile.

Mr. W. O. Warthen, district passenger agent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, is now speeding on his way to the Roanoke Mountains, where he will spend a two-weeks' vacation seeking recreation and relaxation. Ever since the Horse Show, when he was burdened with the duties of secretary of that organization, in addition to his duties as passenger agent, his nerves have been somewhat overworked, and his physical strength run down. He will go from this city to Colorado Springs, and may continue his trip to Salt Lake City. He is expected to return and resume work about December 1st. During his absence, the city ticket agent, Mr. E. H. Bowers, is acting district passenger agent. As soon as Mr. Warthen returns Mr. Bowers will take a vacation trip.

There were many visiting railway men in the city yesterday, owing to the meeting of the Atlantic Coast Line directory here. Among others in the city was Mr. C. B. Ryan, general passenger agent of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, with headquarters at Portsmouth.

Captain C. W. Westbury reached home yesterday afternoon from his trip to New Orleans, where he attended the convention of Traveling Passenger Agents of America. He stopped on the way for a day, Mr. Bosley, of the Norfolk and Western, who made the trip also, reaching home Monday.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway will run three excursions from this city and Petersburg to Norfolk on Thanksgiving Day, one of these will be operated from Norfolk, Newport News and Intermediate points; another from Gladstone, on the James River Division, and a third from Charlottesville, bringing the University of Virginia students and others.

The Norfolk and Western Railway will carry hundreds from this city and Petersburg to Norfolk to the University of Virginia, on Thanksgiving Day. The train will leave this city at 9 A. M., and returning leaves Norfolk at 7:30, arriving here at 10 P. M. The round trip rate for this occasion is \$1.25.

The Railway Y. M. C. A., which has its headquarters in the Main Street Station, is preparing for an evangelistic service, or a "two-weeks' series" of services at the Main Street Station, under the conduct of Evangelist W. E. Fennor. A reception will be tendered the evangelist by the railway men on Thanksgiving Day.

Mr. Phillips will address the men's mass meeting at the Railroad Y. M. C. A. next Sunday afternoon.

"FARMER" EVANS SAYS IT WILL BE COLD TO-DAY

The weather bureau here, through Director Evans, yesterday afternoon gave out the statement that the cold wave will reach here to-day, and that the train will be followed by clear weather, with a fall of from fifteen to twenty degrees by to-night.

It is likely that the delightful open weather prevalent during the latter portion of the fall is about over, and that from now on conditions will be much colder.

From the forecast made by "Farmer" Evans, it is expected that to-day will be clear and cold.

RAIN RUINS SOME REAL ESTATE SALES

The downpour of rain yesterday afternoon seriously interfered with the sale of real estate, and much of the property advertised was not put up.

Messrs. N. W. Bowe and James H. Crenshaw have offerings for this afternoon. Mr. Bowe will sell four good frame dwellings and 127 feet of vacant land on the corner of Taylor and Lady Streets. The sale begins at 4:30 o'clock. Mr. Crenshaw will sell at 4 P. M. No. 408 North Eighteenth Street. This is a brick store and dwelling, and is very desirable property.

Considerable property will be offered to-morrow and Friday.

Launch the Virginia.

The report comes privately from Newport News that the battleship Virginia will be launched about March 1st. This is an event the entire State will be deeply interested in, and doubtless many thousands will see the Old Dominion's mammoth glider into the water. Doubtless the Governor and his staff, members of Congress from this State, members of the General Assembly, and many other prominent people will grace the occasion. The fortunes of this fighting leviathan will be watched with the deepest concern by Virginians everywhere, and no one doubts that she will give a good account of herself in peace and in war.

WOODWARD & SON LUMBER, NINTH AND ARCH STS.

POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 33.

HOHENLINDEN.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.



Thomas Campbell was a distinguished English poet in the early part of the last century. He was born July 27th, 1777, in the city of Glasgow, and early showed literary taste, taking numerous prizes at college, especially in Greek. His first poem was the "Pleasure of Hope," published in the year 1795. It went through four editions in a year. Campbell never forgot the impression made upon his mind by his early association with Scotch scenery, and his appreciation of the beauties of nature appear in all of his works. Though holding an established position in English literature, Campbell's real claim to distinction depended upon those poems as Hohenlinden and the Battle of the Baltic. Campbell died in 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. The battle of Hohenlinden was fought on a plain between the rivers Isar and Inn December 8, 1800 at a small village in upper Bavaria between the French and Austrians. The French troops were led by Napoleon and the Austrians by Arch Duke John. The Austrian army advanced with the utmost fury amid a drifting snow storm, but being attacked in the rear themselves were utterly routed. The incident went well, and had no other result. The Austrians had 8,000 men killed and wounded and 11,000 made prisoners. The French lost 5,000 killed and wounded. Campbell witnessed this fight from a neighboring monastery.



N Linden where the sun was low,
All bloodless lay the untrodden snow;
And dark as winter was the flow
Of Isar rolling rapidly.

But Linden saw another sight,
When the drum beat at dead of night,
Commanding fire of death to light
The darkness of her scenery.

By torch and trumpet fast arrayed,
Each horseman drew his battle blade,
And furious every charged neighd
To join the dreadful revelry.

Then shook the hills with thunder riven;
Then rushed the steed, to battle driven;
And louder than the bolts of heaven
Far flashed the red artillery.

But redder yet that light shall glow
On Linden's hills of stained snow,
And bloodier yet the torrent flow
Of Isar rolling rapidly.

'Tis morn, but scarce you level sun
Can pierce the war-clouds, rolling dun,
Where furious Frank and fery Hun
Shout in their sulphurous canopy.

The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who rush to glory or the grave!
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave,
And charge with all thy chivalry.

Few, few shall part where many may meet:
The snow shall be their winding-sheet;
And every turf beneath their feet
Shall be a soldier's sepulchre.



This series began in the Times-Dispatch Sunday Oct. 11, 1903. One is published each day.

WOOD'S SEEDS

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT
Hyacinths, Tulips, Lilies, Crocus and Other Spring Flowering Bulbs.

We carry a full and complete stock at each one of our stores. Get our Fall Catalogue, giving full information.

WOOD'S SEED STORES

12 SOUTH 14TH ST., NEAR MAIN,
COR. SIXTH AND MAIN STS.,
1707 EAST FRANKLIN STREET.

Echols' Piedmont Concentrated Iron and Alum Water

Will put your system in condition to stand the coming long winter months. You will then need all the benefit it can give you, so begin with it to-day.

This Water is reduced 16